

§ 1316.74

The Special Agents-in-Charge are designated as custodians to receive and maintain in storage all property seized pursuant to the Act, are authorized to dispose of any property pursuant to the Act and any other applicable statutes or regulations relative to disposal, and to perform such other duties regarding such seized property as are appropriate, including the impound release of property pursuant to 28 CFR 0.101(c).

[47 FR 43370, Oct. 1, 1982]

§ 1316.74 Appraisement.

The custodian shall appraise the property to determine the domestic value at the time and place of seizure. The domestic value shall be considered the price at which such or similar property is freely offered for sale. If there is no market for the property at the place of seizure, the domestic value shall be considered the value in the principal market nearest the place of seizure.

(Authority: Sec. 606, 46 Stat. 754 (19 U.S.C. 1606))

[36 FR 7820, Apr. 24, 1971. Redesignated at 38 FR 26609, Sept. 24, 1973, and amended at 52 FR 41418, Oct. 28, 1987]

§ 1316.75 Advertisement.

(a) If the appraised value does not exceed the monetary amount set forth in title 19, United States Code, Section 1607; the seized merchandise is any monetary instrument within the meaning of section 5312(a)(3) of title 31 of the United States Code; or if a conveyance used to import, export or otherwise transport or store any controlled substance is involved, the custodian or DEA Asset Forfeiture Section shall cause a notice of the seizure and of the intention to forfeit and sell or otherwise dispose of the property to be published once a week for at least 3 successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the judicial district in which the processing for forfeiture is brought.

(b) The notice shall: (1) Describe the property seized and show the motor and serial numbers, if any; (2) state the time, cause, and place of seizure; and (3) state that any person desiring to claim the property may, within 20 days

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from the date of first publication of the notice, file with the custodian or DEA Asset Forfeiture Section a claim to the property and a bond with satisfactory sureties in the sum of \$5,000 or ten percent of the value of the claimed property whichever is lower, but not less than \$250.

(Authority: Sec. 607, 46 Stat. 754, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1607); Pub. L. 98–473, Pub. L. 98–573)

[36 FR 7820, Apr. 24, 1971. Redesignated at 38 FR 26609, Sept. 24, 1973 and amended at 44 FR 56324, Oct. 1, 1979; 49 FR 1178, Jan. 10, 1984; 49 FR 50643, Dec. 31, 1984; 52 FR 24446, July 1, 1987; 56 FR 8686, Mar. 1, 1991]

§ 1316.76 Requirements as to claim and bond.

(a) The bond shall be rendered to the United States, with sureties to be approved by the custodian or DEA Asset Forfeiture Section, conditioned that in the case of condemnation of the property the obligor shall pay all costs and expenses of the proceedings to obtain such condemnation. When the claim and bond are received by the custodian or DEA Asset Forfeiture Section, he shall, after finding the documents in proper form and the sureties satisfactory, transmit the documents, together with a description of the property and a complete statement of the facts and circumstances surrounding the seizure, to the United States Attorney for the judicial district in which the proceeding for forfeiture is brought. If the documents are not in satisfactory condition when first received, a reasonable time for correction may be allowed. If correction is not made within a reasonable time the documents may be treated as nugatory, and the case shall proceed as though they had not been tendered.

(b) The filing of the claim and the posting of the bond does not entitle the claimant to possession of the property, however, it does stop the administrative forfeiture proceedings. The bond posted to cover costs may be in cash, certified check, or satisfactory sureties. The costs and expenses secured by the bond are such as are incurred after the filing of the bond including storage